REGISTERED No 77—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,806.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP BISCUITS Rs. 16 per cwt., bags included, Cabin do. Rs. 19 and Rs. 14. Kiln-dried Flour Rs. 22 per Cask, 196 lbs. BAPTY BROTHERS, Elphinstone Circle.

YORK HAMS, 12 As. per lb. Superior China TEA in original 2 lb. packets, Rs. 2-8 each. Lump (Loaf) Sugar 6 As. per lb. BAPTY BROTHERS, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a PAIR of HORSES. Address, with particulars, "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	23	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpoorg	13
„ Cochin	27	„ Palse Point	14
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Mahorechee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	9
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	26	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MALACCA, 502 tons, TO H. P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well-known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, E. B. Fenance, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,900 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 31 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LONDON	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Via Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Suez	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Port Said	26	22	8	
Alexandria	38	24	9 10	
Messina	50	25	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton and thence by rail or Steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 2nd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

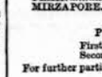
For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Corlan, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 25th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS	Rs. 500	Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS	„ 350	Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,380 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children 3 years of age, Fare ; above 3 and under 10 years, Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Dhurruntur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Aibaugh	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Aibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, at 1 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, a large quantity of valuable and rich jewellery, consisting of diamond necklace, emerald and ruby necklace, large pearl necklace, diamond and brilliant rings, emeralds and ruby rings, pearls and sundry ornaments.

And it is a choice for Rajahs and others.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit, to Public Auction, at their premises, by order of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Currimbhoy Heerjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Canjee Lalljee and Mahomedally and Co.

Ex s.s. Trent.

About 1000 Tons Westminster Brymbo Welsh Hartley Steam Coal, known as North Wales Coal.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Dajee Bendoo Borker, and Anundebai, wife of Dajee Bendoo Borker, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Buchoobai widow of the late Raghoonath Manajee Siddhunker, and Guardian of Narayen Raghoonath Siddhunker, the Mortgagors, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house and premises, assessed under No. 62, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Chuttrewady, admeasuring forty yards in length and twenty yards in breadth, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the Tadwady Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Byramjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the property of Maneckjee Mestree, and on or towards the south by the property of Dadabhoy Burjorjee.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By the direction of Bai Maneckbai, widow and executrix of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Ready-money, deceased, and under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 20th January 1874, in suit No. 633 of 1870, wherein Cooverbai Widow and others are Plaintiffs, and the said Maneckbai and others are Defendant, Messrs. Bennett and Company will sell by public auction on the premises at 4 P. M., On WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of February 1874, the following property situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Ready-money.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground measuring 4417 2-3rd square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow thereon, assessed under No. 181, situate on the highest part of the Malabar Hill, with spacious cookroom and outhouses, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north-west by public road, on or towards the north-east by the property of Purshotum Footlajee Panchouli, on or towards the south-east partly by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, standing on the leasehold ground also belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to Messrs. Bennett and Company, the Auctioneers at their office No. 4 Forbes street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office No. 10, Forbes street, Fort.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

The above Bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. E. Deschamps and realises a clear rental of Rs. 200 per month. It commands a beautiful view of the whole of Back Bay and the Bombay Harbour, extending so far as the Outer Light-house.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

GRAPHINE :

OR

PORTABLE "PAPER" INK.

Price per Packet.....8 Annas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription [in advance] Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

50,000 RUPEES available on LOANS for FIXED PERIODS at 12 per cent. Apply stating Security to PRESCOT & WINTER, Meadow Street. Solicitors.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CORINNA are hereby informed that NO CLAIM against the STEAMER will be ENTERTAINED after the 10TH INSTANT.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A SPLENDID SELECTION.

APPLY EARLY AT

COOPER & COMPANY,

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S BURGUNDIES, VOLNAY,

Rs. 21-0 per Dozen Quarts.

BEAUNE,

Rs. 18-0 per Dozen Quarts.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Shet LULLOOBHOY PANACHUND, of Ahmedabad, will be convened at Shet Treekumlal Jumnadass's Delia in Ranavatee Lane, near Manek Choke, Ahmedabad, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 A.M., to receive from the Trustees the Reports and Accounts, and pass the Resolution upon the same, and discharge the Trustees having completed the Trust.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, Trustee.

જમનાદાસ ખુલાખચંદ તરફથી.

Ahmedabad, 6th February 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and CAWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on the business in Bombay under the style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of Section 22 of the Above named Act, that the Final Accounts of the liquidation of the said Estates, that is to say the Joint Estate of, MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY and the separate Estate of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and CAWASJEE MANOCKJEE, abovenamed, with the Vouchers relating thereto, as contemplated by Section of said Act, have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the above Court.—Dated this 7th day of February 1874.

A. J. MACDONALD,
H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 601 of 1870.

SHAMAVAHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo, widow, and Executrix of the Will of GOCULDASS TEJPALL, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, also Executor of the said Will, and residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, and LUCKMEEDASS KHIMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, also Executor of the said Will, and residing at Gunneshwaddy, outside the Fort ; JUMNABAI, widow of KESSOWJEE, deceased, and daughter of the said Gocouldass Tejpall, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort ; and GUNGABAI, widow of Tejpall Khatao, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort ; and the Honorable JAMES SEWELL WHITE, Advocate General at Bombay ; and also SOORDERDASS DWARKADASS and NARRONJEE DWARKADASS, the natural sons of the said Dwarkadass Vussonjee, infants, by their Guardian *ad-litem* MATHOORADASS LOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April 1872, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late GOCULDASS TEJPALL of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 19th day of November 1867, are hereby required to file such Claims in writing in my Office, in the Court-house, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they be peremptorily precluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 2nd day of February 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS.

A PAIR of large size DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS, with 3½ inch Condensers, Rack-work Focusing Adjustment, Large ARGAND LAMPS and powerful Reflectors, fitted on Box, with Ratchet Dissolving Apparatus, SPARE CHIMNEYS, and four dozens COTTONS, together with

3 dozen best painted Moveable Slides, of entirely new subjects.

4 double lever Slides, of a new kind, never before introduced into Bombay.

1 Chromotrope, or Chinese Fireworks.

The whole fitted into a strong Box with Handles and Lock and Key.

Cash Rs. 300.

A similar pair of Lanterns, with 3 inch Condensers, plain focusing tube Lens, and in every other respect like above.

Cash Rs. 250.

*** Either of the above are well adapted for Public Exhibition, as they will give a clear and well-defined Picture from 10 to 18 feet in diameter.

SMALL MAGIC LANTERNS, with a box of one dozen well-painted Slides, complete.

Cash Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED RARE BRANDS OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box			Rs.	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	do.	„ 18
LONDRES	do.	do.	do.	„ 9
CIGARS, No.	1	per 1,000		„ 90
CAVITES, „	2	per 1,000		„ 65
Do. „	2	per Box of 100		„ 7
FORTIN, „	2	per 1,000		„ 55
Do. „	2	per Box of 100		„ 6
PRIMESSA, per		1,000		„ 45

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S PRIME, and No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. and „ 1.
MADURAS, No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.
BLUCHER, Nos. 1 and 2.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVORITE PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

	Rs.	a.
"Indiana" Cigars..... per 1,000	22	0
"Long" Cheroots.... per 1,000	18	0

PACKED IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi duty.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.

Day Performances commence at 4 o'clock P.M.
Night Performances commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

The Proprietor has much pleasure in announcing that, in order the whole of the Inhabitants of Bombay may have an opportunity of witnessing the

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF THE ABOVE TALENTED ARTISTES,

He has determined that the Performances shall be given at

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Pit 8 Annas.
CHILDREN—HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,

The Performances will be given expressly for NATIVE LADIES AND FAMILIES.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL GIVE HIS FIRST GRAND

HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1874, In his GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3 P.M.
Performance commence precisely at 4-30 P.M.
Carriages ordered to take up at 5-45 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class Promenade	„ 2
Second Class Promenade	„ 1

Children under 12 years half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAND, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,
LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
Under Secretary, H. P. LYONS,
O. LAW. Agent.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up till noon of MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, for the conversion of the COMPANY'S PRESS BUILDING at Colaba into a SPINNING MILL.

Specification and Conditions of Tender will be supplied to intending Contractors on application to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE CHABADBHOY, Civil Engineer, 4, Hummum Street, Fort, on payment of Rs. 5 per each Copy, where Plans can also be seen.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, 7th February 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Flint and Quartz Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also landing, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

HUNGARIAN WINES, FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, Elphinstone Circle :—

RED.

Erlauer, very fine quality of 1865	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Claret 1868	„ 18	„

WHITE.

Nessmelyer, very fine quality of 1865	„ 15	„
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Hock 1868	„ 18	„

A. C. GUMPERT.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, having four Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, good Stabling and Coach-house, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour, &c., &c.

Also, two well furnished Bungalows at Matheran.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 4,000, to be repaid by monthly instalments of Rs. 150, good personal Security and 2 Life Policies. Address C. C., care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, I. V. S. Ry., a HEAD DRAFTSMAN on a Salary of Rs. 100 per month.

Application with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to

M. RAYNE, Esq.,
Supdg. Engineer, Mooltan District, I. V. S. Ry.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases,
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets,
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows,
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London was again weaker during the day, but towards the close rates hardened a little owing to a rumour of a telegram having been received from Calcutta quoting the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount as one per cent. higher.

Government Securities remain almost unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. nominal.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11d. "
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d. "
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ¾d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	98¾
Do. demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	219½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¾ to 108¼
Four & half per cent.	102¾
Four per cent.	101¼
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	7½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ "
Do. on Merchandise	9½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	8½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ "
Do. do.	9½ "
Bank Bills	8½ "
Mercantile Paper	8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0
Carolus	" 190
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 224½
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Lea	" 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	" 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS by sail for quick shipment are unchanged; but for April-May shipment they are firm at £2-13-9, and four large iron ships have been fixed to-day. Steamers' rates are dull and unchanged.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 8d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 13s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

Market quiet and steady for Bank, Land, and Spinning shares.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed very dull, and prices remained in favour of buyers. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

600	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45	„ 39"	„ 7 lbs.	at Rs. 4	7 0
500	„	„	40	„ 39	„ 7 „	at „ 4	4 0
1,500	„	„ Madapollams	32	„ 24	„ 3 „	at „ 1	15 0
600	pairs	Lhotees	44	„ 40		at „ 1	11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's Message of the 6th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, with Surats quiet but steady, and sales to the extent of 12,000 bales. Out of these, 2,500 bales are alloted to our sorts, and 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at Liverpool amount to about 8,000 bales, and those at N. S. ports are somewhat smaller, being wired about 15,000 bales only. The prices, when compared with our yesterday's quotations, show no change whatever. Fair Dhollerah being quoted at 5d., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., Orleans at 8¼d., and Mid Uplands at 10½ cents per lb. Piece Goods are reported to be in moderate enquiry, and prices according to Reuter's, have undergone no change at all: 7 lbs. continue to stand at 7s. 6d., 8¼ lbs. at 9s., and 40's Mule at 1s. 0¾d. We can scarcely rely upon the above quotations, as private advices continue to advise us much lower rates; and we are told that orders for average qualities of 8¼lbs. are practicable at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d. Coffee remains quiet but steady, and prices are quite the same. Calcutta Linseed shows fall of 5d. being quoted 6 3/3d but we have to notice an advance 1s. in the price of Rapeseed, which on the day stood at 52s. Cochin Cocoanut oil has declined to £39 15s., the fall being of 5s. whilst the price of Ceylon oil shows on advance of 5s., being quoted at £36 5s. The rate of Bar Silver continues to show a downward tendency, the latest quotation being wired 58¾. From Calcutta we have received telegraphic news up to Friday, when the rates of sterling exchange showed a downward tendency, the decline in six months sight bank bills being 1/16d. Piece goods remain quiet with little enquiry but prices are quite the same: 7lbs. are quoted at Rs. 4 11, and 8¼lbs. at Rs. 5 9 per piece. From China no telegraphic intelligence has come to hand. The cotton market here has been somewhat firm, and prices have recovered Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There was a strong demand on European account, and the purchases of the day amounted to about 1,800 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New	Oomrawuttee	Rs. 180-181
„	Akote	„ 183-184
„	Broach M. G. (March delivery)	„ 186-189
„	Hingunghaut	„ 198-202
Old	Dholleras	„ 168-170
„	Vingorla	„ 148-150
„	Sawginee	„ 165-170

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

200	candies	New Khandeish	at Rs. 152-56
25	„	„	at „ 251
150	„	„	at „ 156
50	„	„	at „ 136
25	„	„ W. Selection	at „ 151
10	„	Bhowanggur	at „ 170
100	„	Veerungaum April	at „ 161
100	„	Veravul W. Selection	at „ 118-20
100	„	15 days	at „ 160
150	„	Julgaum March F.F.B.	at „ 160
50	„	„	at „ 163
100	„	Oomrawuttee F.F.B. March	at „ 178
150	„	Akote 15 days	at „ 182
25	„	„ F.F. B	at „ 183½
25	„	Broach M.G.	at „ 184½
25	„	„	at „ 186
50	„	„ F.F.B.	at „ 188
100	„	Barsee	at „ 17 -72½
10	„	„	at „ 179
150	„	Nuggur	at „ 170
50	„	„	at „ 172

YARNS.

There is almost no business doing, and prices have a downward tendency.

METALS.

The market remain dull, and no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	TynesouthCastle (s)	Wood	Newcastle, Dec. 7.
	Columbian (s)	Stead	Hongkong, Jan. 14.
8	H.M's. Malabar	Sullivan	, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Nubia (s)	Hall	Australia, &c.
	Conseit (s)	Haleman	Liverpool.
	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Rangoon.
	Java	Miller	Rangoon.
	Nio (s)	Pinkney	Liverpool.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Veraval.
	Sattara (s)	Johnson	Coast, Calcutta and China.
	Good Hope (s)	Ballston	London.

The ship Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, to Andaman Island obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Corrina s, 750 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Rehmon Sallemahomed; 21 cases stout, Merwanjee Nanabhoy; 200 bundles iron hoops, Abdool Hussan Abdool Rahim; 2054 bundles iron hoops and 303 bundles iron spears, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 35 barrels tar, Heptoola Allcehboy and Co.

Menzaleh s, 445 bundles iron bars, Abdoolrehmon Sallemahomed.

Rinaldo s, 2 casks blacking, and 25 cases slate pencils, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 6 bales paper, R. Knight and Co; 3 bales paper, R. Angus and Co; 150 casks cement, Heptoola Allyboy and Co; 50 casks cement, M. M. Mody and Co; 185 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adamjee, 200 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Wilamo s, 10 cases brandy, A. C. Daly and Co.

Good Hope s, 10 hogsheads porter, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 70 cwts. rope pieces, and 70 cwts rags, Chuturbhoy Pitamber; 105 cwts. rope pieces, and 52½ cwts. rags, Vithaldass Parsotum; 100 bales cotton, Trionujee Vellijee; 250 bales cotton, Jewraj Baloo.

Amoyne, 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Contest, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Norah Greame, 500 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vundrawandass.

Besan Uambah, 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nio s, 3 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 38 cases vermillion, Ebram Hassom; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Stephenson s, 100 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 81 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 309 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 27 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee.

Rinaldo s, 72 bales hemp, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 35 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee; 25 bales wool, Tulloomul Chimondass; 51 bales wool, Soondersdass Damoder; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 400 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 52 bles cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal.

Menzaleh s, 350 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co; 700 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 175 cwts. coir yarn, Veerjee Vulubdass; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,200 bags wheat, Hajee Allarukhia Hajee Esaac; 94 cwts. coir yarn, Thackersee Khetsee.

Tiber s, 50 tons old iron, Narondass Rajaram and Co; 1,369 bags wheat, Oomersy Cuma; 30 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Good Hope s, 50 bags coffee, Nursey Khatow; 26 cases gum, Ardaseer Dorabjee; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 30 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj.

Timor s, 100 packages cloves, Cama Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Corrina s, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Venetia s, 750 bales cotton, Pianque, Vinay and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lydia Scholfield, 1,900 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Inspector, 81 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tobe s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tobe s, 50 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 57 bales cotton, B. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tobe s, 200 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.; 50 bales cotton, B. Spunner and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Tobe s, 20 packages cocoanuts, 3 pots rosa oil, and 8 robbins ginger, Essac Salem.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mooltan s, 221 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 23 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 24 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 151 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mooltan s, 47½ chests opium, David Sassoon; 18½ chests opium, Goolraj Singaney; 3½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajeorum; 14 chests opium, Horsaid Ramgopall; 9½ chests opium, Burdayal Esurdass; 6 chests opium, Vulubram Hemchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 5.

Mayne, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England,

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Lucas, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 7.

Purkiss, Lieutenant, Bengal 14th Regiment, on leave, to Scotapore.

Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Patna.

Langmore, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to Melbourne and Europe.

FEBRUARY 8.

Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Vety. Department, on duty, to Nyjee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 4.)

Mr Alfred Rimmer Haggard, Asst Mag and Collr, Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class.

Mr Arthur Weekes, who has under separate orders of this date been posted to the Patna Division, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

The following Asst Engr is transferred from the Moorshedabad to the Nuddea Rivers Division :—

Mr T Bailey, Asst Engr, Second grade.

Mr W B Clark, Asst Engr, first grade, joined the Second Calcutta Division on the 7th Jan 1874, on return from privilege leave.

Mr H D Pearsall, Asst Engr, first grade, Dehree Division, to officiate as Ex Engr in charge the Kosamsaee Division until the arrival of Mr J C Venables, or until further orders.

Mr A Monies, Asst Engr, third grade, from the South Western to the Soane Circle.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Capt Edward Gordon Lillingston, Asst Comr, is appointed to act in the fourth grade of Depy Comrs, and to take charge of the Political Agency of Hill Tipperah for the present.

Lieut Alexander Evans Gordon, Actg Asst Comr of the Third grade, Chitta gong Hill Tracts, is confirmed in that grade, vice Lieut Holcombe, promoted to the Second grade.

Mr Henry Mortimer Durand, Asst Mag and Collr, Bhangulpore, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Second Class with effect from the 9th Sept 1873.

Mr C P Crouch, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to be incharge of the office of Dist Supt of Police of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong during the absence on special duty of Mr A V Knyvett, with effect from the 1st Dec 1873.

The services of Mr Edward B Baker, Actg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Comr of Rhajeshpore.

Maj Charles Tathan Hitchins, Actg Supt of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr W P Davis.

Mr William Parry Davis, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Hazareebaugh, is appointed to act as Supt of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr A P Aylmer, Asst Conservator of Forests, Third grade, having passed the First or Lower Standard of Examination in the Hindustani language and been duly reported to be able to read Urdu manuscripts and accounts in the Hindustani character, and to be fully competent to hold charge of a Forest Division, is promoted to the Second grade of Asst Conservators with effect from the 1st Sept 1873.

Mr H A Firth, Emigration Agent at Calcutta for British Guiana, is appointed temporarily to be Emigration Agent for Natal also.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 27.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr S Smith, Dist Supt of Police, Mirzapore, furlough for one year, with effect from the 30th March 1874, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr G Butt, Asst Settlement Officer, Shahjehanpore, eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 20th April 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr W T Church, Offg Joint Mag Shahjehanpore, six months' furlough, with effect from the 1st May 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr P Wigram to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, with effect from the 12th Jan 1874, the date on which Mr W Young vacated the appointment.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting :—

Lieut-Col F H Hanmer, Contonment Mag to Allahabad.

Mr H M Chase, Mag and Collr, to the Joanpore Dis rict.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the following promotions and revers ons :—

From 6th November 1873, Mr B Knyvett, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade, and Mr H B Goad, Dist Supt of Police, offg in the 3rd grade, to revert to the 4th grade.

From 16th Jan 1874, Major F W Dunbar, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade;

Lieut F Eyres, Dist Supt of Police, offg in the 2nd grade, to revert to the 3rd grade;

Mr E Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, offg in the 3rd grade, to revert to the 4th grade;

Mr C C Hicks, Dist Supt of Police, offg in the 4th grade, to revert to the 5th grade :

Mr R L F McMul in, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; and

Capt R Alexander ceased to officiate as an Assistant Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on the 16th Jan 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H Doveton, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Six months' leave of absence on private affairs, together with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr A R Grant, Asst Conservator, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1874, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr A H Barron, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Agra Canal, passed the prescribed Departmental Examination in Hindustani on the 13th Dec 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Late Mr. James Little, C. S.
Lord Napier at Hyderabad.
The Police Force in the Bombay Presidency.
The First Criminal Sessions.
Alleged Strange Proceedings of a High Court Sentry.
Cotton Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars.
The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
The Alleged Salvage Claims of the Kwang-Tung.
The Futtehgurh Expedition.
The Murder at the Bangalore Camp.
Calcutta Races—1873-74.
NEWS-LETTER—
Aden.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Small-Pox in the Bombay Presidency.
Mr. Grant Duff's Sublimity.
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Colonel Chesney's Estimate of Sir John Malcolm.
Railways in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
The Bombay Fort Trust.—What it ought to do.
Railway Carting Agencies and Terminal Charges.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Navy.
The Army.
The Assault on the Duke of Cambridge.
The Arrival of Lord Napier at Rajchore.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Game.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secundarabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE,
Captain, and A..D..C.
Govt. House, Parell, 6th February 1874.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

STARLING—February 6th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of M. H Starling, of a son.

OONWALLA—February 7th, in the Fort, the wife of Mr. J. N. Oonwalla, Head Master of the Bhownuggur High School, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

THE following letter, dated Mozufferpore, February 5, 5 p.m., from our Special Correspondent in Tirhoot, gives the very latest information with regard to what is being done for the relief of the population in the districts already stricken by famine; and, when read in conjunction with Sir Richard Temple's telegram to the Viceroy, it cannot but give rise to the impression that the Government of India has not till now realized the enormous magnitude of the task it has undertaken in resolving to feed the people who are left without food of their own or the means of getting it. Too great praise cannot be given to the generous-hearted planters of Moteharee who have already subscribed among themselves a larger sum for the purchase and distribution of grain than was subscribed at the great meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday, though the Calcutta list was headed by the Queen with a contribution of £1,000, and included the gift of a like sum from Lord Northbrook and many even more liberal donations from the leading men of the landed gentry of Bengal. Meetings will be held all over India this week in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, and we hear that arrangements have already been made for a public meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay, at which His Excellency the Governor will take the chair. Our correspondent, who, when he wrote, was on the point of starting for Chumparun, to meet Sir R. Temple, says :—

"Sir Richard Temple is on his way to Moteharee, the principal station of the Chumparun district. He is pretty certain to proceed thence to the territory of the Bettiah Raj, which lies some thirty miles north of Moteharee, and which is severely effected by the scarcity. Enormous efforts are being made to throw very large quantities of grain into Durbunga and Chumparun. Two firms of Hajeepore have been engaged in supplying 30,000 maunds of grain *per week* to the interior. Sir Richard has ordered one of these firms to increase their supply at once to 90,000 maunds per week, which they have undertaken to do! I have it from very good independent authority that Durbunga is already rendered tolerably safe; but that Mudhobani and parts of Seetamurree are in such a perilous position that almost no efforts will save wide loss of life in them. There is plenty of grain, but it is impossible to push it fast enough into their secluded villages. Within two weeks of this time, it is estimated that serious mortality will begin in Mudhobani. The remote parts of Chumparun are also very difficult of access, and great fears are entertained. Actually, the indigo planters of Moteharee have subscribed one lakh and a half of rupees on their own account to relieve the famished ryots! This striking instance of liberality is quite in consonance with the well-known generous and high-minded character of these men. Sir Richard Temple has determined to employ elephants on the tramway between Chumpta and Durbunga; and large numbers of these animals, with suitable trucks for the conveyance of grain,—trucks of the largest yet lightest kind,—are expected soon to arrive at Chumpta. As I write, light rain is falling. Last night, too, there was a good drizzle. I send off these items of news without delay, as they appear important; and my letter from Moteharee may be delayed. Moteharee is about fifty miles from Mozufferpore; and I shall probably be on the move all to-morrow, both day and night. I may add that the Government stores are already open in Durbunga. Sir Richard Temple is spending very large amounts of the public money, especially in facilitating the land-carriage; but his energy is admired, and his acts highly approved of."

FOUR hundred and eighty-four out of 656 members of the new House of Commons had been elected up to Friday evening; and there can now be no doubt what has been the verdict of the constituencies on the appeal made to them by Mr. Gladstone. The number of seats gained by the Conservatives was 71, while the Liberals had gained only 27. The net Conservative gain, therefore, was 44 seats, which would be equivalent to 88 votes on a division. The Liberal majority, when Parliament was dissolved, had dwindled down to less than 60; so that already the Conservatives can reckon on a clear majority of about 30 votes. It is probable that this majority will be increased, for the remaining elections must be either for counties or for distant Scotch and Irish boroughs; and, while the Liberals will certainly be unable to disturb Conservative ascendancy in the counties, the representation of the towns in Scotland and the greater part of Ireland has long been so exclusively a Liberal monopoly that any changes which may occur cannot fail to be to the advantage of the Conservative party. It seems, then, by no means improbable that Mr. Disraeli will have a majority of 50 in the new Parliament; and we can well believe that Mr. Gladstone, following the example set by his rival in 1868 when the constituencies returned an overwhelming Liberal majority, intends to resign office at once instead of waiting till Parliament meets. For it is clear that there has been a complete revolution of public opinion, and that the Liberals are now as unpopular throughout the three Kingdoms as the Tories were five years ago. Mr. Disraeli has now, in fact, realized the dream of his life; he has fairly "dished the Whigs," and created a popular Conservative party. His foresight in passing a Reform Act which gave the franchise to all householders has been justified; and the reaction he counted upon has gathered a force which will make him, for the first time in his eventful career, a Minister in deed as well as in name, a Minister with a majority at his back, not one dependent on the forbearance of his opponents. It is now very nearly thirty years since Sir Robert Peel broke up the great Conservative majority which had borne him triumphantly to power in 1841. Sir Robert had profited by the reaction which followed the excitement of 1832, when a Liberal Ministry came into office with a Reformed House of Commons to support it, and seemed likely to keep the government of the country in its hands for fully a quarter of a century. Earl Grey's Ministry, like Mr. Gladstone's, soon excited the fears of all classes by its unsparing attacks on vested interests and its pitiless economies, and the Conservatives found themselves suddenly with a majority in the House of Commons before they had got a policy. The result was that the great Conservative Minister was obliged to borrow a policy from Cobden and Bright. There is no doubt Sir Robert Peel fancied he was strong enough to carry his party with him when he made up his mind to propose the repeal of the Corn Laws; and he might even have done so had not Mr. Disraeli discerned in the breach between Sir Robert and the old Tories the opportunity he had long been waiting for, and availed himself of it with consummate tact and audacity to win for himself the leadership of a political party. In that curious book of his, *The Life of Lord George Bentinck*, which is really a chapter of autobiography, Mr. Disraeli describes, with scarcely veiled exultation, and yet not without a touch of pathos, an incident which happened one night in the House of Commons when Sir Robert Peel began to understand that his party had broken loose from his control, and that his power as a Minister was slipping from his hands. He tells us how, when the House adjourned after a critical division, the Prime Minister sat still in his place lost in sad thoughts. His subordinates and friends did not dare to disturb his reverie; and one by one they slipped away till the Minister was left alone in the House, and one of the servants coming to put out the lights was obliged to recall him to a consciousness of where he was. It is a painful picture; and one cannot but ask whether Mr. Disraeli, having now at last, after thirty years of patient striving and bitter humiliations, in his turn become a powerful Minister, will not be compelled to follow in the footsteps of Sir Robert Peel by adopting a Radical policy. He confessed last year, with his usual frankness, that he had no policy of his own; and no Minister can keep power long in England unless he has a policy. Are Mr. Arch and Mr. Chamberlain destined to avenge Sir Robert Peel by becoming to Mr. Disraeli what Cobden and Bright were to Sir Robert?

Mr. Disraeli evidently wishes to escape from the dilemma by acting on the advice the wise King Henry IV. gave to his son, to occupy men's minds with foreign affairs so that they might not think too much about the state of things at home. The keynote of his address to his constituents was that England must have a strong foreign policy. Mr. Disraeli of course remembers that Lord Palmerston kept Parliament from passing a Reform Bill for ten years because the nation let him do what he liked, having full confidence in him as a statesman who made England to be admired and feared by all foreign powers. Lord Palmerston's was in fact a Conservative Government; but Lord Palmerston had won his reputation at the Foreign Office before he became Prime Minister, while Mr. Disraeli's vigorous foreign policy is still a thing to be taken on trust, and is not, we fear, likely to become a reality if Lord Derby goes back to the Foreign Office. But, unless something is done to appease the irritation felt in England at the knowledge that since Lord Palmerston's death, and especially since the outbreak of the war between France and Germany, the influence of England throughout the world has been rapidly on the wane, the prestige of the Conservative Ministry will soon decay. England knows that her positive strength is greater now than ever it was, that she never was so rich in men, money, and arms; but she has an uneasy consciousness that the greatness of nations is a relative thing, and that, in comparison with other States which have made tremendous strides of late years, her power seems slight simply because she has stood still. To satisfy the English people, therefore, a Minister must be prepared to seize the first chance that offers itself of asserting and proving the right of England to be looked up to as at least the equal of any of the military Empires which browbeat the Continent. It seems to us by no means improbable that such an occasion may arise out of one of the complications of India's foreign policy. On many questions affecting the relations of India with other Asiatic States it is known that the Government of India advocates a bold policy while the Foreign Office in London favours one of inaction. Unfortunately, under the Gladstone Ministry, the Secretary and Under Secretary of State for India have been men who disliked and slightly despise Anglo-Indian politicians, and who have always thought it their duty to make the policy of the India Office subservient to that of the Foreign Office. If, however, Mr. Bourke goes, as he probably will, to the India Office as Under-Secretary in the new Ministry, the tenour of his speeches and letters about Central Asia, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf, warrants the impression that a marked change for the better will soon be observed in the spirit of the foreign policy of India.

To quit for a moment the region of speculative politics, we may point out, as one practical result of the elections, the singular ill-fortune of the principal members of the East India Finance Committee. Mr. Ayrton, the indefatigable Chairman, Mr. Fawcett, whose keen scent for administrative jobs and blunders had given a special value to the investigations of the Committee, Mr. Eastwick and Sir Charles Wingfield, whose knowledge of India had ensured their zealous and useful co-operation in the work of inquiry, have all lost their seats; and, should the Committee be re-constituted by the new House of Commons, its character would be totally changed. Mr. Grant Duff is, indeed, the only member of the original Committee left who would be able to take up the thread of its labours and complete them. But Mr. Grant Duff would do this after his own fashion, and a Report drawn up by him, without Mr. Fawcett to check him, would be a mere burlesque of the evidence that has been taken. Indeed, we would rather not have the Committee re-appointed, so long as Mr. Fawcett is not in Parliament; but we hope that some constituency will soon jump at the chance of electing as its representative the man whom Brighton has had the bad taste to reject.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A REVISED rate of pay which will give the British Infantry Private in India about 6d. per diem more has been established. It is founded on the principle lately introduced in England, and all grades, not commissioned, gain by it. They are to get a fixed rate of pay, and bread and meat gratis; on other rations there is a charge or deduction from their pay. Also when Staff Sergeants of the Royal Artillery act as Brigade Staff Sergeants they are still to draw their own pay and allowances, while the men who act in their places as Staff Sergeants draw the pay of their rank, with 6d. a day in addition.

A NEWS Report from Aden, from the 23rd to the 29th January 1874, says that intelligence has

without foundation. No reference, our contemporary says, has been made to Lord Northbrook on the subject.

Our attention has been drawn to a printer's error in the list we published on Saturday of subscriptions to the Fund for the Sports on the Esplanade. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier was described as the "Hon. Cowasjee Jehanghier" instead of by his proper style and title. We regret the mistake, but it cannot have done any harm; for, though there may be several Cowasjee Jehanghiers in Bombay, the public knows very well that there is only one of them who is always ready to subscribe liberally for any good purpose.

Government has called for tenders in connexion with the transport of grain in the famine districts. The conveyance of 200,000 maunds a week into the interior of Tirhoot is to be provided for in this way by private contract. Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac will proceed immediately to the famine districts, under orders from the Government, North-West Provinces, to confer with Sir Richard Temple in reference to arrangements for carrying out the contract. In addition to the vehicles required for performing the service in Tirhoot, 500 carts are to be collected as a reserve.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* published at Allahabad on Saturday morning, or rather we might say Friday evening, anticipates the *Gazette of India* issued on Saturday in Calcutta, and it would be interesting to other Indian newspapers to learn whence that journal acquires its exclusive information. In this instance it is as follows:—"The proclamation by which the Governor-General takes the Province of Assam under his direct management issues in Saturday's (7th) *Gazette*. Also notification appointing Colonel Keatinge Chief Commissioner, and recognizing the services of Colonel Hopkinson, late Commissioner. Colonel Pelly is gazetted to the substantive appointment in the Rajpootana Agency, vice Colonel Keatinge."

The correspondent of a contemporary recently visited the Perso-Georgian frontier—a line of country almost unknown to Englishmen—and discovered that the local nobility were among the greatest rogues in the population. At one village seven of them were being "had up" at the cutcherry for having murdered a tavern-keeper who had had the impudence to press them for payment of their score. That crime accomplished, they stole several horses, and galloped for the frontier; but their Cossack pursuers luckily came up with them in time. Horse-stealing, however, is quite a respectable joke in Georgia—a pastime of which no gentleman need be ashamed. For example, at the recent funeral of a prince—a representative of the former reigning family—many among the mourners, who came from far and near, recognised their stolen horses in the crowd. Of course there was no squabble, only a series of exchanges, dismountings, and mutual compliments—grave and decorous, as beseemed the solemnity of the occasion.

The *Pioneer* now publishes the following paragraph. We add no comment, as the paragraph needs none:—"It is not difficult to believe that some native princes, misled, to begin with, by foolish talk of the day at home, may have discerned evidence, in Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's appointment, of an approaching era in which their own sweet will in any matters is to rule their conduct more freely than hitherto, and the omnipotence of the Indian Government to be a good deal restricted. We hear, for example, that one illustrious chieftain who has lately been touring in Western India, has been boldly expressing his conviction—and quoting the new Baroda Dewan, probably without any authority in support of his view—that henceforth no notice need be taken of the Indian Government, philosophers in England having determined that native princes should be allowed to do what they choose, and that the country would presently be handed over to them. Inspired by this belief, Holkar, it is rumoured, applied to the Bombay Government for the loan of the Government House on Malabar Hill. The story goes that Colaba Lunatic Asylum was offered to him instead."

MILITARY ITEMS.

The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military committee which will assemble at the Town Hall, on the 10th instant, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindoostani High Standard, Lieut. Biggs, 109th Regiment, Persian, Captain J. Healey, 66th Regiment, Serjeant Gallagher, unattached list 108th Foot, attached to the Commissariate Department. Hindee High Proficiency, Captain E. H. O'Dowd, Pay Master, 41st Foot.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacated by Sir Philip Guy, on his appointment to the Colonelcy of the 55th foot, has been given to Colonel R. Boyle, C.B., 89th Regiment. Colonel Boyle entered the Army December 6, 1838 became Lieutenant, May 21, 1841; Captain, January 4, 1850; Brevet Major, November 2, 1855; Major, November 17, 1857; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 13, 1858; and Colonel, October 16, 1863. He served with the 89th in the trenches, and afterwards as Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Simpson during the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol; and was present at the final attack on September 8 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). Served also as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir William Codrington until the evacuation of the Crimea. Commanded a Field Force in operations connected with the pursuit of Tantia Topee, and the Rao Sahib in Rajpootana in 1858-59.

The following Resignations, Commutations, &c., took place during the year 1873:—Resignations—1 Captain, R.A.; 1 Lieutenant, R.A.; 3 Lieutenants, R.E.; 1 Lieutenant, Infantry of the Line—5 Sub-Lieutenants, 1 Paymaster, 1 Assistant Commissary Control Department, 1 Assistant Paymaster Control Department; 4 Surgeons, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, and 1 Acting Veterinary Surgeon. Commutations—2 Colonels, R.E.; on retired full pay; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A., on retired full pay; 1 Major, R.E., on retired full pay; 1 Captain, R.A., on special annuity; 1 Captain, R.A., on half-pay; 1 Lieutenant, R.A., on special annuity; 4 Quartermasters, on half-pay; 1 Ridingmaster, on half-pay; 1 Deputy Controller, on half-pay; 1 Commissary General, on retired pay; 1 Deputy Commissary Control department, on half-pay; 1 Paymaster Control Department, on half-pay; and 1 Surgeon, on half pay. But two removals were made in the year 1872. The number of dismissals underwent a considerable increase during the last twelve months. 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sub-Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, and 1 Commissary having been superseded; 2 Assistant Commissaries Control Department, removed, and 1 Deputy Commissary, 1 Assistant Commissary, and 1 Quartermaster cashiered.

In the *Gazette* of Tuesday last Colonel W. Clarke was promoted Major-General on the Establishment, in succession to Lieutenant General W. J. D'Urban, deceased. General Clarke's career is remarkable, as showing how, even under the old purchased system, a man of exemplary conduct could raise himself in the profession of [illegible] General Clarke was commissioned as [illegible] 14th Light Dragoons from [illegible] September 15th, 1837; he was [illegible]d Adjutant, April 24, 1838; [illegible] January 4, 1841; Captain, [illegible] Major, November 23, 1848; [illegible] December 18, 1855; and Colonel, November 12, 1860. The last instance in which an officer who had served in the ranks was taken on the "fixed Establishment" would seem to have been in 1819, when the late Sir John Eiley received his step, we have made most careful search of all *Gazettes* from that date, and we come across the name of no other officer similarly fortunate. In the case of Sir John Eiley every commissioned step up to Major-General was obtained by purchase. General Clarke has only paid for his troop, but Sir John made a name for himself in the field. General Clarke, if "Hart" is to be relied upon, has never been engaged before an enemy.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CAMERON EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION—THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We have been favoured with the following letter which ha been received by a gentleman in Bombay from Lieut. Murphy, R.A., who accompanied Lieut. Cameron on the African expedition:—

RIVIHARA, UNYANYEMBE, 20th Sept. 1873.

My Dear——,—Though not at all inclined for correspondence, I think I must send you a letter. You were so good in sending them to me for the first few mails after I left Aden, and probably since then; but as we have not had a letter since leaving the Coast, of that I can only guess. It is five months to-day since I started with young Moffat from Bagamoyo, and you cannot think how I long to hear from you all. We have been here since the 2nd August, and it is hard to tell when we shall get out of the detestable place, where we all have had three or four days' fever—utter prostrating fever, disabling one from all work whatever—out of every five. We are all very much reduced and weakened, and except on the few days when quite free from fever—when, strange to say, we feel better in health than at any part of our lives, though so—weak we shuffle about like a lot of cripples. I weighed myself ten days ago, and found I was only ten stone four! A nice light weight for a horse. I have, however, risen since to ten stone eleven. Although I have tried to encourage myself by taking a thick piece of paper, cutting my quill (with a blunt knife and much difficulty) into quite a new pen, still writing in bed with one's light low down is not a comfortable arrangement; all the ink runs back in the pen, making it require constant re-dipping. So you must understand I have not settled down to write you a regular properly connected letter with news, descriptions, and a running commentary, but simply a lot of disconnected jottings put down as they pass through my brain lazily. We are living in the house Stanley occupied while here. On first coming in we found it swarming with horrible large ticks, who devoured us. We got rid of a great number by a thorough cleaning and carbolic acid, but there are a few still, and indeed my feet, ancles, and the calves of my legs are still covered with great bites and sores, and look like a map of the Grecian or any other Archipelago: my whole body was like that at first. Strange to say, there are but few fleas in the country. Dillon has all but lost the sight of one eye from the climate. I cannot write much more. As to news I must leave that to get to you in a roundabout way through ——. I have so many long letters to write.

You might send me an Indian and Home Army List dated 1st January 1874 on the chance of its reaching me, though I don't expect to get any letters until we get to Uganda, King Mtesas' country, about eighteen months hence, once we leave this place.—Yours, &c.

C. MURPHY.

UNYANYEMBE, 18th October 1873.

P. S.—My Dear,—The mail closes this evening, so I add a postscript, as I have a couple of important items to give you. Now, in the first place Dr. Livingstone is dead. One of his four faithful head men came in here a couple of days ago bringing a letter in English, open and without address, but written to the Doctor's son, who was supposed to be in our caravan, by one of Dr. Wilson's old Nassick pupils at Bombay, signing himself Jacob Wainwright, to say that Dr. Livingstone had died of disease lately, and they were bringing his corpse, asking if they should fire off guns when they arrived, asking for food and powder also. The bearer said they were only eight or nine days, march off. That after leaving this place and going south of the Tanganyika, he (the Doctor) had gone round Lake Bembe by the south (having crossed the Zambesi River and three other small ones). He got sick and had to be carried, and died apparently of dysentery before reaching the Luapula River. That his followers had preserved his body, and carried it with great difficulty owing to the opposition of the natives and travelling chiefly by night to show that they had not deserted him.

Our work now will be to go to Ritanga, the furthest place he reached in his former journey, and take up and continue his work. I don't know whether this will bring us back to Zanzibar down the Nile, by Cairo, or across Africa down the Congo, and out at the west side. We got a letter from Sir Samuel Baker to Dr. Livingstone, dated March this year, saying he was all right. C. MURPHY.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMB Y GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The Bombay Town Band will perform at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening. Programmes of the music will be distributed during performance.

A Worshipper at a Temple in Trouble.—A worshipper in a temple at a place called Naroda, in Ahmedabad, has been arrested on a charge of theft of certain property belonging to the temple.

Marriage of the Thakore of Bhownuggur.—A correspondent writes that grand preparations are being made at Bhownuggur on account of the approaching marriage ceremony of the young Thakore of that State.

The Mamlutdar of Neriad.—A Kaira paper complains that the Mamlutdar of Neriad opens his Cutchéry for business at night times, and consequently the poor people of that place are put to great inconvenience.

A Case of Adultery at Cambay.—We see from one of the Ahmedabad papers that the Nawab of Cambay fined the daughter of a tailor Rs. 50, on a charge of adultery. It seems that the girl eloped with a Mogul.

Sudden Death.—A Mahomedan named Moobaruck Seedee, aged about twenty-eight years, fell suddenly dead on the road near Null Bázar on Friday. The man had been sick for some time past.

Arrival.—Nawab Meer Yawar Ally Khan Bahadoor, Minister to H. H. the Nizam, arrived here on Friday evening with about twenty armed followers from Aurungabad, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Mahaluxmee.

High Court at Baroda.—On the 30th January, Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé, Barrister, opened the High Court at Baroda as its Chief Justice. Several native vakeels appeared before the Judge and suggested that arrangements be made in the Court for their convenience, &c.

Postal Notice.—The despatch of the United States Packets from Hongkong for San Francisco on the 27th of every month having for the present been discontinued, letters for America can in future be forwarded only via England.—(Signed) C. A. Stuart, Postmaster.

A Noted Thief.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, a Maratha named Marootee Jewbs, a noted thief, was charged with stealing three pieces of cloth. He was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Charge of Defamation against a Native Newspaper.—Jehanghir Goostadjee Lawyer, a carkoon in the employ of the Ahmedabad Municipality, appeared the other day before Mr. Fernandez, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, and obtained a summons against the proprietor of the *Hitechu* newspaper, charging him with defamation.

Dacoity and Murder.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kattywar, before Mr. E. Candy, Judicial Assistant, Gunnesh Mepa and four others were charged with dacoity and murder, under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code. Three of the prisoners were acquitted and discharged, while the rest were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

An Ungrateful Friend.—A man named Tooksram Bhow, residing at Coomartookra, reported to the police on Friday that a friend of his who was living with him absconded the previous evening, taking with him certain gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 1,258. A search is being made by the police for the accused.

The Ahmedabad Financial Association.—The shareholders of the Ahmedabad Financial Association object to pay the call of four rupees made upon them by the Directors, on the ground that the concern was not properly conducted. They have through their vakeel Mr. Nurtheram Rughoonath applied to the District Judge in the matter.

The Morvee State.—The long standing dispute between the Ranee and the Superintendent of the Morvee State, Rao Bahadhur Sambhoopursed Luxmipursed, has been amicably settled through the interference of the late Acting Political Agent of Kattywar. The Superintendent caused a large expenditure of money in making several improvements in the State, to which the Ranee objected, and hence the dispute.

H. H. Maharaja Holkar G.C.S.I., and Sir T. Madhowrao, C.S.I., with several other officers paid a visit to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m. The Maharaja seemed interested in what he saw there, and was particularly pleased with the arrangement of the library and the design of the building. The Maharaja has enrolled himself as a life member of the Institute.

Quarrel between the Thakore of Wudwan and one of his Durbarees.—The *Samsher Bahadhur* states that a dispute has arisen between the Thakore of Wudwan and one of his Durbarees, Mr. Neronjee Doolubjee, in consequence of which the Thakore has left the State gone to reside with his mother. The origin of the and dispute seems to be that the Thakore suspects his Durbaree of some improper intimacy with one of his Ranees. The Extra Assistant Political Agent in charge of the State is trying to reconcile the parties.

Highway Robbery.—A Persian named Merwan Peston reported to the executive police that on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, he was attacked by four natives on the Back Bay sea shore opposite the Band Stand. A scuffle ensued between the parties, when the assailants extracted a pocket-book from complainant's pocket, containing a currency note for Rs. 500. Being overpowered by these men he raised an alarm, on which they dropped the book and ran away. The man appears not to be able to recognize his assailants. Enquiries are being instituted.

Trial Trip.—The P. and O. steamship Mongolia has been thoroughly overhauled, her old engines and boilers removed, and new compound engines, with high-pressure boilers, fitted in their place by Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co. As the space occupied by the new is considerably less than that taken up by the old machinery, the Mongolia will now stow between 1,700 and 1,800 tons of cargo, instead of 1,200 to 1,300, and yet have 18 days' coal on board, in place of 12 days' coal, as before the alterations. The Mongolia was built in 1865, and is of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 310 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth (keel to spar deck), 35 feet; tonnage (b.m.), 2,434; ditto gross register 2,798; speed, when tried in 1865 at the measured mile, 12·4 knots per hour. Her new engines are compound, with the cranks at right angles to each other. Diameter of cylinders, 48 and 96 inches; stroke, 45 inches, diameter of propeller; 17·10 pitch 21 to 22 feet, and four bladed, with 108 square feet of helical surface; six high-pressure boilers, having 273 square feet fire-grate and 9,068 square feet heating surface. The condenser has 4,532 square feet cooling surface, and the steam pipe is 15 inches diameter. The Mongolia was tried at the measured mile in Stokes Bay on the 7th inst.; her draught of water forward was 17·10, aft 18·3; mean draught, 18·0½; displacement, 3,420 tons; immersed section, 593 square feet. First mile, time, 4 min 6 sec; speed, 14·634 knots; steam, 62lbs; vacuum, 25½ inches; reversion of engines, 68. Second mile, time, 4 min. 23 sec; speed, 13·636 knots; steam, 62lbs; vacuum 25½ inches; reversion of engines, 67; mean speed, 14·135 knots per hour; power indicated by the h. p. cylinder 1,470 horses; do. do. l. p. cylinder, 1,441 horses; total indicated h. p., 2,911 horses; co-efficient of immersed section, 573; do. of displacement, 220. During the whole of the experiments the boilers were perfectly free from priming, and the engines from heated bearings, although the pistons attained a velocity of 612 feet per minute.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindoostan, Captain N. Roskell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Wellesley. Mr. Alfred Parker.
Mr. S. Saxon. Mrs. Hopkins and two children.
Mr. E. Curtis. Mr. G. Clarke.
Mrs. A. G. Sullivan.

For Brindisi.

Mr. H. D. Littlefield. Mr. S. Jackson.
Mr. R. Brancker. A gentleman.

For Venice—Mr. J. B. Orgill.

For Suez.

Mr. C. Pearson. Mr. Plugge.
Mr. R. A. Garteide. Miss Buller.
Mr. F. A. Eagleton. Dr. S. W. Southworth.
Mr. E. W. Southworth. Mr. G. C. S. Southworth.

For Aden—Mr. R. M. Lungdana.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A BRAHMIN IN A TEMPLE.

Dr. Blaney, Acting Coroner, held an adjourned inquest on Friday afternoon at Byculla into the circumstances connected with the death of a Brahmin mendicant named Gowreeshunker Bhoola, who was found dead in the Worlee temple, on the 29th ultimo, under suspicious circumstances. Some additional evidence was taken, after which the case was again adjourned to the 13th.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE AUCKLAND HOTEL.

On Saturday morning, Dr. Blaney Acting Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest at the Auckland Hotel concerning the death of Mr. John Haywood, aged about fifty-two years, and employed as coachman to Mr. Kessowjee Naik. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that on Friday evening about 6 o'clock, Mr. Haywood went to the hotel, where he dined, and at about 10 o'clock he challenged any of the gentlemen present to run a foot race round the garden compound of the hotel. Mr. Watchman, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company accepted the challenge. Immediately Mr. Haywood took off his coat, hat, and boots, and they both started off into the compound for the race. Mr. Watchman appears to have ran through the garden, while deceased ran straight on instead of turning at the corner of the garden, and struck against the tank wall, which stood only about fifteen inches from the ground, which caused him to trip, and falling headlong into the tank his head struck against a projecting piece of rock. He received a serious wound on the forehead, which fractured the skull. On an alarm being raised, Mr. Deputy Superintendent Crummy and Mr. Constable Boorer repaired to the tank, and by means of drags the body was recovered. Dr. Doolittle was sent for to examine the body, and he pronounced life to be extinct. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by deceased having been accidentally drowned in a tank.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Yesterday H. M.'s troopship Malabar arrived in Bombay harbour from Colombo, where she arrived on the 30th January and embarked the 73rd Regiment She left on the 3rd inst., calling at Beypore on the 5th, and landing there 8 officers and 150 men. The Malabar sailed from Portsmouth on the 20th December, and after embarking, on the 23rd, the 57th Regiment, she set sail for the east on Christmas eve She arrived at Malta on the 6th January, and was detained there by bad whether until the 9th. From Suez to India she experienced very fine weather. The voyage to Bombay from England has been rather a long one, but this was in consequence of calling at Colombo. It is probable that the Malabar will leave here for Aden and England on the 18th. The following is the list of officers she has brought:—

Left at Malta—Surg. Doherty, A. M. D.

Left at Aden—Major Phipps, R.A.

Left at Colombo—57th Regiment: Lt.-Col. Logan, Major Stewart, Major Jones, Captain Lavie, Captain Tredennick, Captain Bicknell, Captain Mathews, Captain Morewood, Captain Wade, Adjutant De Burgh, Lts. Michell, Denton, Hayne, Dewar, Moir, Garstin, Massey. White, Blake, Surgs. Maxham and Keith, and Qr.-Mr. Wood.

Left at Beypore—Major Preston, 45th Foot; Surg. Major MacKenzie, A.M.D.; Surg. Harris, A. M. D.; Surg. Hession, A. M. D.; Captain Lefroy, 45th Foot; Captain Soady, 66th Foot; Captain Gage, 45th Foot; Lt. Impey, 107th Foot.

For Bombay—Lt.-Col. Clarke, 73rd Regt.; Major Armstrong, R.A.; Major Barnes, 73rd Regt. Surg. Majors Beattie, Thomas, Wilson, Barnwell, Gardner, Davis, Reddy, McCarty, O'Brien, Leitch, Tanner, Whylock, Wellis, Maclean, Temple, Haystead, Everett, Whitla, and Hinde, A.M.D.; Surg. Chandler and Lieut. O'Brien; Captain Reid, R.A., and Captain Tolls, R.A.; Captains Gibsone, Gordon, Hewson, Sharpe, and Turner, Qr.-Mr. Smith and Adjutant Gunter, 73rd Regiment; Lt. Parker 56th Regt.; Lt. Smith, 49th Regt.; Lt. Christie, 107th Regt.; Lts. Parker, Sherlock, Doncaster, Harrison, Young, Thackwell, Roberts, Chevers, Swing, Strickland, and Gibbs, 73rd Regt.; Sub-Lts. Moore, Mills, Eppings, Le Royale; Babington, 16th Lancers; Trase, 16th Lancers; Montgomery, Rifles; Collings, Gwatkin, and Wood, 73rd Regiment; Paymasters Senior, 1-8th Foot; and Frend, 73rd.

Ladies—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Haystead, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Whitla, Mrs. Senior, Mrs. Maxham, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. Dewar, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Smith.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday last at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

Theft of ornaments.

Hussum Cooter Sydoo Ahmed and seven others were charged, the first with having, on the 29th of December last, committed theft of gold and silver ornaments, consisting of a pair of gold wristlets, 2 gold necklets, 46 gold bangles, a diamond and gold nose ring, and divers other ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 5,320; Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 5 with abetting him in the commission of the said offence, and Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 with receiving the above-mentioned property, knowing it to be stolen. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and the others not guilty.

Mr. Jackson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mansfield defended prisoner No. 7.

Previous to witnesses being called, Mr. Jackson briefly addressed the jury, stating the circumstances of the cash.

The complainant, Hajee Jackria Hajee Gool Mahomed was then called and said—I live in Memmon-Wadda. I am a man of landed property. In December last I had two servants in my house. One was Hussum Cootee and the other was called Pedros. Prisoner No. 2, was formerly a servant in my house, but not at the time of the robbery. He was in the habit of coming to my house every 5 or 6 days up to within a fortnight before the robbery. I remember my servant, prisoner No. 1, absconding on the night of the 29th December. The next day I had occasion to go to a cupboard and box in my house. I found them unlocked. I had looked into the cupboard the day before and into the box six days before. The cupboard and box contained clothes and ornaments. When I opened them on the 30th I missed ornaments out of both of them. I missed a bracelet, two necklaces, 46 gold bangles, 7 ear studs, 1 diamond studed nose ornament, a necklace called *har*, 2 bracelets, 1 pair of gold wrist chains, 1 necklace called *toolsee patee*, one set of buttons and a chain, 1 finger ring set with precious stones and one gold ring without stones. two ornaments called jair used to fasten at the foot of trouserlegs as fringes, two child's anklets, and two toe ring, I value them at about Rs. 5,300. I told Inspector Smith, and laid information against certain persons at the police court. I remember the coolies 5, 7, and 8 coming to me on the 30th after I found that I had been robbed. They asked me if I had been robbed, and I said yes. Then they asked me whom I suspected, and I mentioned the names of those I suspected, and I also described the ornaments I missed. They promised to find out the thieves and the property, and I promised to reward them if they did so. They came frequently to see me between that and the 6th of January. They told me they were making enquiries about my property and the persons who had robbed me, and hoped to find both. On the 6th of January I went to the police court and saw prisoner No. 1 upstairs and No. 7 down stairs. No. 7 told me that the robbers were upstairs, they and he did not know where had come from. I then went upstairs and saw prisoners No. 1 and 2. Mr. Nusserwanjee was defending them. The case was remanded. On the night of the same day at 7 o'clock I went to the Oomercarry chowkey, and saw prisoners No. 7 and 8. They had come there of their own accord. I also saw Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, No. 7 and 8 said to me, your thieves have been found out, now we will enquire about your property. Akbar Ali then brought out prisoners No. 1 and 2, from their rooms. No. 2 said "I, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 instigated No. 1 to commit the theft, and he brought the property to us, and No. 5 took it into his charge. No. 5 gave me and No. 1 Re. 60 and sent us to Poona. We staid there for a few days and returned. On our return we saw No. 7, and he took us to his house, and kept us for three days. No. 7 denied all this. No. 2 said that while he and No. 1 were at the house of No. 7, No. 5 came to the house and brought some of the stolen property to enable him to engage a pleader. No. 7 denied everything. No. 1 said that what No. 2 had stated was true. No. 8 also denied everything. In consequence of this statement Akbar Ali took prisoners Nos. 7 and 8 into custody. I then went to Chuira Tyrang Street. Akbar Ali and prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 and several policemen went with me. Nos. 3 and 4 were going along the same road, and Nos. 1 and 2 said here are two of us five men. The police then arrested them. Nos. 1 and 2 then took us to the house of No. 7. We searched the whole house for No. 5. We then sent for prisoner No. 7 and Akbar Ali asked him to let him search his house. No. 7 then talked to his wife in the Malabar language and she opened a box, and he put in his hand and took out 21 bangles. They found part of the property I had lost. I, Khan Bahadoor, and prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, then went to the crossing near the J. J. Hospital. No. 3 said I have got a pearl and a gold bangle, I will give them up. He then took us to a house in that street and No. 5 was found there. Khan Bahadoor charged him with having abetted this theft and received stolen property. He said the whole of the property was with No. 6 and he would point him out. No. 3 next took us to a house in Kavit gully; he and Khan Bahadoor went in and brought out a bundle. Khan Bahadoor opened it, and found these ornaments (points them out). After this No. 8 stated that No. 5 had given him a necklace. No. 5 said he had given two. No. 8 took us to a house in Durga Mota street, and brought out this necklace, (produced in Court). The witness next related the capture of prisoner No. 6, with whom nearly the whole of the stolen property was found. Khan Bahadoor and several other witnesses were next called, whose evidence corroborated the complainant's story.

Mr. Mansfield, in his defence, urged that the stolen property which was found in his client's house had been brought there during his absence and without his knowledge. To prove this three witnesses were called, the prisoner's wife, and two residents in the house.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, first directing the attention of the jury to prisoner No. 4 against whom nothing had been proved. Against No. 2, the only evidence was that of Khan Bahadoor and the prosecutor, who said that he had told them that he instigated No. 1. No. 3 had been pointed out by Nos. 1 and 2, and some of the ornaments were found in his house wrapped up in a cap covered with mud. The question with regard to him was whether he knew the property to be stolen, and when people were found concealing stolen property this generally showed that they had strong reason for supposing it to be stolen. To No. 5 the same remark applied, and he moreover must have known that a robbery had been committed, for he had spoken to the prosecutor about it. Both Nos. 6 and 8 had also been found in possession of the stolen property and the jury would have to consider whether they had reason to believe it was stolen. The evidence against No. 7 was his coming to the prosecutor and effecting to take a great interest in the theft, also the great interest he took in getting the first prisoner bailed. He also had been found in possession of stolen property, but the evidence about this was conflicting. The police and the prosecutor said he was brought and asked by Khan Bahadoor to let his house be searched, and that he then spoke to his wife, and she produced 21 bangles. His wife, however, said that No. 5 brought them to her, and afterwards the police came, and she produced them before No. 7 was brought to the house. It would be for the jury to consider which story was true.

The jury after retiring for more than three-quarters of an hour, found prisoners No. 2 and 3 guilty of abetment of theft, and Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and No. 4 not guilty. His Lordship then sentenced prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6, to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and Nos. 5, 7, and 8, to three years rigorous imprisonment each.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Pursuant to the Government notification, Marine Department, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, appointing John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain A. Roskell, of the steamer Hindostan, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision, which took place in the Bombay harbour on the 21st January last, between the ship Norah Greame while in charge of Mr. Pilot Keyzer, and buggelow Cullian Passa, resulting in the foundering of the buggalow, the Court assembled on the dates as mentioned in the record of proceedings for the purpose stated.

As will be seen from the evidence produced before us, the ship Norah Graame, an iron vessel of 1,001 tons register, and owned by Messrs. Bates and Co., of Liverpool, was approaching the port on the 21st January last. The vessel was commanded by Mr. Joseph Cape, who holds a certificate of competency as master, granted to him by the Board of Trade, and numbered 23,775, and bearing date 20th September 1866. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st January last, the master of the Norah Greame have the ship to when near the outer light-ship, Bombay, for the purpose of taking a pilot on board. Soon after the pilot got on board, the master appears to have gone below to his cabin, leaving the pilot in entire charge. The pilot immediately filled away the main yard and proceeded upon the port tack, steering north-east, the wind being about north-west. The ship in about five minutes after, under all plain sail, had attained a speed of eight to nine knots, and in about five minutes more she came into collision with the buggalow Cullian Passa, which vessel was when the collision occurred standing across the bows of the Norah Greame on the starboard tack. The buggalow sunk in about two minutes after she was struck. The buggalow is said to have been 128½ tons register, and to have belonged to Bheema Jeewance, a resident of Bombay, and was commanded by Nacoda Siva Anund, and was bound to sea with a general cargo. The nacoda and men on board the buggalow appear to have seen the Norah Greame when distant a quarter to half a mile on the buggalow's port bow. The buggalow was close hauled on the starboard tack and did not alter her course. On carefully considering the evidence as given before us in this case we cannot but think that the Norah Greame was not navigated with that care which should be observed when a vessel is approaching a port or harbour; and we also consider that the usual precautions which are adopted by careful and prudent navigators, and which are necessary for the protection of life and property when a ship is entering harbour, were on the present occasion not taken by the master of the Norah Greame. When the master of the Norah Greame received the pilot on board he seems, as previously stated in this report, to have made over to the pilot the charge of the ship, and according to Mr. Cape's own evidence he left the deck before seeing that the crew were at their proper stations, and no orders whatever were given with regard to leads or look-outs. Mr. Cape, like many other masters of merchant ships, seems to have been under the impression that when a pilot is on board a ship the master ceases to have any responsibility for the further navigation or management of the ship. We do not concur in that opinion. The pilot states that he was stationed on the deck-house aft, and from his position there he was unable with the mainsail set to see any object on the starboard bow of the ship. It is very clearly shown that there was no regular or special look-out kept on board the Norah Greame, and had it not been that the boatswain's ordinary duties called him upon the forecastle, the ship would no doubt have struck the buggalow before any one on board the Norah Greame had been made aware of the proximity of the buggalow. The Court are of opinion that all matters of discipline on board ship, the stationary of the crew, the leads and look-outs, and every arrangement necessary to be made for the general safety of the ship, must be regarded as a duty devolving upon the master and officers of a ship, and not upon the pilot, whose duty in its opinion is to assist the master and to inform him with reference to his course in shallow waters so as to enable him to avoid rocks, shoals, and sand banks. In the present case the collision appears to have occurred in about ten minutes after the master of the Norah Greame made over charge of that vessel to the pilot, who was engaged in filling away the main yard for the purpose of setting the ship on her course, and the pilot, Mr. Keyzer, no doubt concluded that the course followed in well regulated ships had been adopted in the present instance, and that the usual look-out forward had been properly stationed, more especially as sufficient look-out could have been kept aft. When the boatswan reported the buggalow on the leebow she was only a ship's length distant from the Norah Greame, and, considering that the last mentioned vessel was at the time going from eight to nine knots, it is evident to the Court that no possible manœuvring of that ship could have prevented the collision taking place, and in the short time allowed him the pilot did every thing that could be done to avoid the collision, by putting his helm hard-a-port, slacking off the spanker sheet, and shivering the after yards, but these means did not avail anything because the buggalow was too near the Norah Greame when warning of her approach was given. The Court is of opinion that the native commander, a nacoda of the buggalow Cullian Passa, appears to possess considerable experience as a navigator. When he first saw the Norah Greame, a quarter to half a mile distant from the buggalow, the nacoda kept on his course on the starboard tack reasonably expecting that the Norah Greame would port her helm and pass under the stern of the buggalow, and the Norah Greame would no doubt have done so had the buggalow been seen in time. The nacoda did not alter the buggalow's helm to starboard, because he was of opinion that he was justified in keeping on that course, and because he no doubt feared a collision on the wrong tack if the Norah Greame had ported her helm earlier. We think the nacoda was right. Under all the circumstances the Court cannot but conclude that the collision between the Norah Greame and buggalow Cullian Passa, which resulted in the sinking of the buggalow, was caused by the somewhat careless navigation of the Norah Greame. Many masters of merchant sailing ships still cling to the erroneous idea that they are released from all responsibility when a pilot is on board, and Captain Cape has made that mistake in the present instance, but taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with the case, the Court have resolved not to touch Mr. Cape's certificate of competency as master, but is of opinion that he made a serious mistake in not looking carefully to the navigation of his ship when so near the port, and regards his conduct as deserving of censure, and hopes the warning he has now received will lead him to be more careful, and that he will be mindful of his responsibility for the navigation and management of his ship in future, whether he has a pilot on board or not. Though the Court think the pilot would naturally conclude when he got on board that a proper look-out had been placed in the ship forward, they regret that no inquiry appears to have been made by him on this point. His neglect in this respect may deserve notice from those to whom he is immediately subordinate. Practically, the Court has no authority over him. No lives, happily, were lost by the collision. The Court had the advantage, as usual in such cases, of the assistance of the Government solicitor, and had also the benefit of the assistance of several solicitors representing the interests of the captain of the Norah Greame, and also of the parties interested in property, which appears to have been lost. The Court does not understand that it is any part of its duty to inquire into civil liabilities, if there are any, arising out of this matter, and we have referred the parties to the High Court for any inquiry which they may wish to institute in respect of such liabilities. The full record of our proceedings accompanies this report.

HOLKAR AT MAZAGON CASTLE.

On Saturday afternoon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy invited a large number of native gentlemen to meet His Highness the Maharaja Holkar at Mazagon Castle. The large upper hall was filled with visitors, for whose amusement a nautch had been provided. About half-past 4 o'clock it was intimated that Holkar had changed his mind as to the time of visiting the Castle and sent word to say that he could not come until 7 o'clock. This intelligence was sufficient to test the patience of many of the visitors, who would fain have gone away without seeing the Maharajah, but as it would have appeared rude to the host to do so, there was no alternative but to wait His Highness's arrival. Among those present were Gunnesh Venaek Kebay, said to be the merchant prince of Indore, the Hon. Narayen Wasudew, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Khatao Macunjee, Raghunath Narayen, K. C. Bedarkur, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Manockjee Cursetjee, Muncherj

…INE.

…OWN HALL.

…y at four o'clock in the …o the Sheriff to adopt …e. There was a large …veral ladies were also … Miss Baring. His Excel…

…oomjee, the Sheriff, read the … meeting, after which he said,—I … Gentlemen, with any remarks of my …casion for which we have met here to-day, …ty calls for action, and not for words. I will, therefore, …t once proceed to declare the meeting open, and beg …propose that His Excellency the Viceroy do take the …hair.

His Excellency the Viceroy now rose (amidst much cheering) and addressed the assembly as follows:—Sir George Campbell, Mr. Sheriff, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The object for which this meeting has been convened is to consider the necessity for taking measures to relieve the distressed people in the famine-stricken district of Behar and Bengal. It is not necessary for me to dwell at any length upon the calamity which has visited a large portion of the population of these provinces. No subject has been more in men's minds during the last three months than that calamity. It is sufficient, indeed, for me to say that the failure of the winter rice crop has affected a population which exceeds that of Great Britain; and that notwithstanding the abundant and beneficial rain, which, by the blessing of God, has recently fallen throughout the greater part of these provinces, it still remains that a population exceeding the population of Ireland, must now inevitably be visited with severe and protracted distress. In dealing with this calamity, I will not now dwell upon any of the measures which the Government have taken because with them you are all of you familiar. But in dealing with this calamity, we have to deal with a people singularly patient under misfortune, and although, perhaps, devoid of some of those qualities which enable calamities of this nature to be most readily met, all will agree, are a people who come with a singular claim of affection to the rulers under whom Providence has placed them. (Cheers.) We have the advantage also of dealing with a people who are singularly averse to relying upon assistance from the Government. Upon all former occasions, it has been found that those who have been relieved during the great stress of a calamity of this nature, have invariably returned to their own avocations, and have supported themselves by their own labour so soon as the immediate pressure has ceased. This meeting has been convened for the purpose of endeavouring to call, to the assistance of the Government, the public in this and in other parts, both of India and of the rest of the world. That assistance, so far as the action of Government is concerned appears to the Government of India to be of the greatest value. The reason for our conclusion that the assistance is of the greatest value, are mainly two. In dealing with distress of the nature which is now threatened, and, indeed, I may say, is come upon us, it is difficult for any fixed rules to provide for all the different classes of distress which should be relieved; and specially in India it has been found, and has been recognized by the Government, that there are many classes of the population to whom it is necessary that relief should, to a very considerable extent, be brought to their own doors, otherwise from their feelings and sentiments and social condition, they can hardly be expected to apply for relief before they have arrived in that condition in which relief would no longer be of avail. It is in dealing with these classes of the population that assistance from outside is of the greatest advantage to Government. But besides this, it is necessary, in taking measures to provide for a great amount of distress, that Government should be assisted here in Calcutta by those who will advise and direct the persons who will aid the Government in the different localities, and more especially that the Government officers should be assisted throughout the country by means of those benevolent men who are ready to help in assisting their fellow countrymen, and who can be the best agents for spreading the relief widely throughout the districts which require it. I think, therefore, that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of assistance outside the fixed rules of the Government in dealing with a calamity of this kind. When the means of affording that assistance are considered, for my own part, I look forward with the greatest confidence; and I think you will agree with me that I am not rash in saying that I look forward with confidence to the assistance which will be rendered. (Cheers.) First, to deal with this city of Calcutta, it is well known to you, and it is well known to me, from a most opportune publication issued recently by Mr. Wood—who has signalized himself by his exertions as Secretary in aid of organizations for relief in many cases during the last 10 or 15 years (cheers)—that it is well known to us all that there has been no object upon which public benevolence could appropriately be bestowed, which has not met with a liberal and kindly support from the public of this city. On the occasion of the famine in 1866 and 1867 a public meeting was held in this hall under the presidency of my honoured predecessor, Lord Lawrence, and large subscriptions were raised in this city for the relief of distress; and in every case, whether the interest was connected with India, or whether, as in the case of the cotton distress in England, the object was beyond their shores, the public of Calcutta have come forward liberally to support any applications in behalf of a worthy object. Going, then, a little further to the provinces of Bengal, I find that those who, from their wealth or position, were able to assist their fellow-countrymen in times of distress, have always been ready to do so; and, indeed, it is part of the character of our native fellow-subjects to distribute relief upon such occasions perhaps with a more liberal hand than those under similar circumstances in England are accustomed to do. (Cheers.) His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will, no doubt, in the course of his observations, acquaint you of some instances in which the wealthy inhabitants of those provinces have, on the present occasion, come forward in support of those who are their neighbours and dependents, and who are suffering from the present calamity. I, myself, in consequence of the liberal assistance which he rendered upon former occasions, and of his position in these provinces, made a communication to the Maharajah of Burdwan, who expressed his readiness to become a member of the Central Committee should it be instituted, and has promised us assistance, of which you will hereafter be made acquainted. (Cheers.) Outside these provinces, I have communicated at the present time with but few. I communicated with the Maharajah of Benares, because the distress unhappily is not altogether confined to Behar, but stretches through the districts of the North-Western Provinces, with which His Highness is intimately connected; and I received in reply an intimation of the readiness with which His Highness joined the Central Committee, if one was to be formed. I also thought it right to communicate with two distinguished native gentlemen members of the Legislative Council of India. His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore has communicated his desire that his name should be placed on the Central Committee; and His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has also, with his usual desire to associate himself with all objects of utility and benevolence in this country, expressed a wish to be a member of the Central Committee. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that if it had been the desire to extend the Central Committee further than those provinces which are affected with the drought, I should have received similar assurances from most of those whose rank and position would make them desire to belong to the Central Committee. But it appeared to me to be desirable that the Committee should be confined to those who are connected with parts of India which are afflicted with the drought. We have, however, reason to look with confidence for support on this occasion from outside the dominions of Her Majesty in India. Most of you know that as soon as it was anticipated, through the columns of the press, that the failure of the rice-crops in the country would probably occasion great distress in the provinces, the Lord Mayor of London expressed a desire to raise a public subscription in London in aid of the sufferers from the calamity. At the time it was considered premature that such action should be taken, but I am certain that as soon as the people of London know that we, in India, are meeting together for the purpose of subscribing for the assistance of a distress which is expected, a liberal response will be made from that England; and, indeed, it is upon these occasions in which we are so closely the British Empire is bound together, and how anything which touches the interest of one part of Her Majesty's broad domains excites a sympathy not merely in words, but in deeds, from the people in every part of that great Empire (Cheers.) I have also to say upon this occasion that Her Majesty the Queen, since the first news of the drought was received in England, had expressed the greatest interest and sympathy in the prospects of this country, (cheers;) and that I have been honoured by Her Majesty with the expression of her desire that no effort should be spared adequately to meet the distress which is impending. (Cheers) Since it has been announced that this meeting was to be held, I have received on behalf of Her Majesty a message by telegraph, desiring that the name of the Queen should be associated with the subscriptions in aid of the distressed districts; and I may perhaps be allowed to anticipate the motion which will be moved after I have concluded my observations, and to assume that a Central Committee will be formed—to state that her Majesty from her private purse has placed a subscription of £1,000 at the disposal of the Central Committee. (Loud cheers.) I have also received other communications which probably may more suitably be announced to you at the conclusion of the meeting. But I think it right to add that the Minister of Her Majesty's Government in England, who is charged with Indian affairs, the Duke of Argyll, has also communicated with me by telegraph, desiring that his name should be added to those who will subscribe to the Central Committee. Having thus shortly stated the object of this meeting, and having expressed the confidence which I feel that means will be found adequately to fulfil those objects, it only remains for me to call upon Sir George Campbell to move the first resolution, and in doing so, His Honor no doubt will give to this meeting more particular information which he possesses upon the present state of the distressed districts than I have thought it right to give in the remarks that I have made. In his position, the great immediate responsibility has been thrown upon him, and the interest, therefore, which he takes in those districts of these provinces, to which my observations have been addressed, will enable him to give you much fuller and more particular information, and to do so much better and more satisfactorily than I could attempt to do. (Loud and prolonged Cheers.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor now rose, and said:—My Lord, Mr. Sheriff, Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Excellency the Viceroy has laid before you the object of this meeting, and I am sure it will be unnecessary for me to confine myself to attempting to fill in the details which His Excellency has left to me: I am quite sure he has that His Excellency has placed before you most ample reasons why this meeting should be held; and said words to you, which, through you, will resound to the people of British India, which, I am sure, will cause the appeal which we now make to be amply and liberally responded to. I have heard it said that this appeal has been too long delayed. I hope those who hear me will believe that we have exercised our best judgment. The Government of Bengal, in conjunction with the Government of India, have exercised their best judgment. The Government has taken upon itself for some months past the duty of making preparations for the calamity which seemed to be looming in the distance. But we have thought that having proposed the measures and thought over and considered the plans, it would be better that we should delay the appeal to the public till the time when the immediate need for charitable relief should be felt. That time, I grieve to say, we find has now come,—to some extent it has come, and we fear it will before long come to a much larger extent. That being so, we have felt that the time has come to appeal to you. I trust that the public will find, if the appeal is liberally responded to, that preparations have been made to give effect to their liberality. Gentlemen, His Excellency the Viceroy has to some extent told you of the extent of the calamity. We know that the failure of the crops has extended over an extensive area, affecting an enormous population of these provinces. But as His Excellency has told you, the people of this country are a patient and enduring people, and perhaps, a great many, by the exercise of that patience, may be able to bear the calamity without assistance from outside. His Excellency has told you that the people of this country, during the last few days, have been blessed with rain. That is an intelligence which made our hearts glad. We trust it will very largely remove the calamity from great masses of the people of this country; we trust it may, to some extent, narrow the field of our operations. But that field will still be wide, greater perhaps than the width of any similar calamity that has occurred in any country in the world in modern time. Gentlemen, I will now attempt to give you some of the details that are now in my power. First, in regard to the season, you are aware that throughout the autumn, the rains have unhappily been withheld from the country. We have lived in hopes of the cold-weather rains, and these cold-weather rains have been long withheld. Nevertheless, I am happy to say that over the greater part of these provinces, the crops have survived in a manner much better than it could have been possible to expect. At the commencement of this calamity, officers of the greatest experience and numbers of the public, possessed also of considerable experience, assured us that the calamity might be even greater than it has proved to be. They told us that if rain did not fall, the cold-weather crop could not be sown, and if sown, it would not germinate. I myself was inclined to think that that would be the case, but by the working of a merciful Providence, so far the calamity has been mitigated. Speaking generally, I may say that those crops were sown and they germinated, and survived in a manner which we did not hope for. I trust that by the blessing of Providence the very genial and seasonable and general and fitting rain that we have had will save these crops, and so far mitigate the calamity. Still we must avoid the belief that we are free from anxiety with regard to vast tracts of country. I feel that we are still imperfectly acquainted with the resources of the country. Our feeling must still be very anxious, and this I may say that whatever may befal throughout the whole length and breadth of this country, the situation is such that prices must be exceedingly high, and the scarcity of food very great. The labourers, who live on small means, must be very much pinched, and all throughout this country there will be great occasion for the operation of charitable work. But setting aside for the present those great tracts in which the distress is not so immediate, I will explain to you the circumstances of the districts in which there is more distress. But first, I will say one word in regard to the part the Government has taken in preparations for relief, and the success which has been achieved in mitigating this calamity so far. I will read to you an extract, which will explain the Government measure at this time. An experienced officer (the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore) thus writes:—"With who exception of those localities which I have already mentioned, there is no reason to believe that the condition of the people is become any worse. I believe that it has been greatly ameliorated, in an indirect, and also in a direct way, by the efforts which Government has been making in opening out relief works and in importing grain. The old measures have prevented the panics which were so common in Orissa in the end of 1865 and beginning of 1866." His Excellency the Viceroy has already told you that the tracts in which even the best results of the cold-weather crop cannot avert famine, must suffer calamity, or very great distress. There are tracts which exceed the area and population of Ireland, and there are other tracts which exceed the area and population of Orissa. The tract in which the greatest distress is experienced, is the country of North Behar—A country which is ordinarily blessed with the plentiful rain, a country which produces rice in large quantities, and exports it, and a country, in which in consequence of the failure of the almost only crop, the most terrible calamity and distress are inevitable. I have brought down a map in order that I might make plain to the meeting the situation of the various tracts. Unfortunately, we do not possess a general map of Bengal of sufficient size for this purpose. But the present map shows the whole of the northern countries of Behar and a portion of Bengal. The distressed country of Northern Behar is the whole of the northern part of the great district of Tirhoot, and part of the district of Bhaugulpore, and part of the district of Chumparun. This country is more inaccessible than any part of these provinces. The meeting will observe that the Ganges (pointing to the map) is here, and the line of railway is here, and here marked yellow are the most distressed tracts. Now, when we speak of districts, it is necessary to remember that there are districts and districts. The district of Tirhoot alone contains a population larger than the population of Belgium, and larger than the population of Orissa. Therefore, when it is said that the most pressing distress is experienced in a part of this district, it must not be supposed that it is small. You have a great part of the district of Chumparun, containing a population of a million and three-quarters, and a considerable portion of the district of Bhaugulpore which contains two millions. You have altogether in this quarter a population of four or five millions of people, whose condition is now rapidly approaching extreme distress. That theremay not be any misapprehension with regard to the condition of these districts, I will read to you a telegram which has been received from Sir Richard Temple. You are aware that Sir Richard Temple—than whom no man could be better qualified has been despatched to these distressed tracts. He has arrived on the spot, and has seen a good deal of the country. He has informed the Government of much that he has seen, and he has made several recommendations; but what I have now to do is to read to the meeting his latest communication, because it discloses a state of things so grave that you will be convinced that the Government are justified in appealing to the public (the telegram is dated February 3rd):—"In Tirhoot alone civil officers expect to have 800,000 to 1,000,000 on their hands for several months. Of a population of more than 4,00,000 in Tirhoot, one-third have lost their harvest almost entirely; one-third will lose a greater part. In Chumparan 3 to 400,000 persons and perhaps 100,000 in Sarun expected to be on our hands, besides some considerable number in Gya and Shahabad. Altogether about 1½ millions in whole Patna Division. No marked distress anywhere except towards Eastern frontier of Tirhoot. In every direction, daily, hundreds of persons of classes which would not ordinarily labour are coming to relief works. In some places, I have seen from 2 to 3,000 persons working. Certainly without help from Government and public, great mortality north of Ganges would occur, and many tracts throughout northern border of Patna Division would be almost depopulated. Many experienced persons believe that already a large proportion of the population are limiting their themselves to one meal a day. People appear generally anxious, but wonderfully patient. The worst feature is that the most afflicted tracts are the least accessible to carriage. Aspect of fields in two-thirds of district quite wretched." That Gentleman, is an account which, I am sure, will satisfy you that this great tract is in a very critical state indeed, and stands very much in need of your assistance. Behar contains altogether a population close upon 30 millions of people. For five millions in one part (pointing to the map), and there are one or two other tracts which are also much distressed. The district of Sarum is in a very critical position, but the distress there is not so very immediate. However, in that district the population is very dense, and very poor food has to be imported. We are not yet in a position to say how far Providence will afflict this district, because it happens that the proportion of cold-weather crops in that district is large. But our last accounts of the cold-weather crops from the Collector was very bad indeed, and if things turn out as he feared, I need not say that the effects will be terrible, and the distress great. I am still, however, sanguine that the result of the recent rains may be that these crops may, to a great extent, be saved, and that a hard-working and enduring people may be able to come through this great calamity with your assistance. We come, then, to the South of the Ganges, and we hope that we will be placed in possession of the meeting the sum of Rs. 10,000 (Cheers.) We have also from Nursing Rao Esq., of Madras, Rs. 1,000; from Nabob of Rampore, Rs. 2,000 from the Maharajah of Bettiah, Rs. 2,500; from Gredharee Singha, of Bengal, Rs. 2,000 and from the Rajee of Bobbili, who has promised to contribute 40,000 maunds of paddy. In Patna, a very large subscription of about Rs. 36,000 has, I believe, been made. In Mozufferpore, Rs. 35,000, and in Dhurbhungah, Rs. 15,000. We are also aware that in the district of Chumbaruns, where the planting interests predominate, planters have come forward and subscribed large sums; and not only by their subscriptions, but by their very active exertions, have done much: and I am confident will do much more. (Cheers.) I now beg to propose the following resolution:—

"That a Central Relief Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed for collecting subscriptions, with power to add to their number, and with power to elect from their own number an Executive Committee, with a Chairman, to direct relief operations:—

Koomar Narendra Kishore Singh, Sheo Persad Koomar Singh, Rajah Leela Nund Sing, Major J. Lindsay, R.E., the Rajah of Nattore, the Rajah of Dighapooteea, Rajah Kally Krishna, Bahadoor, Rajah Koomul Krishna Deb, Rajah Sutiya Nund Ghosal, Rajah Sheorej Nundun, Rajah Raghoonundun Singh, Baboo Guneshur Singh, Baboo Radha Pershad Singh, Kooer Sree Nundun Singh, Kazee Abdool Bares, Abdool Kureem, Shirazee, Moulvie Abdool Hye, Hajee Abdool Wahid, R. Allardice, Esq., Syud Moonshee Ameer Ali, T. A. Apcar, Esq., W. S. Atkinson, Esq., G. Barclay Esq., J. Beattie, Esq., H. Berners, Esq., W. M. Bourke, Esq., Brijo Mohun Tagore, Dr. J. C. Brown, C.B., T. A. Brookes Esq., J. H. A. Branson, Esq., J. R. Bullen-Smith, Esq., Baboo Bunwaree Lall, J. Crawford, Esq., J. DaCosta, Esq., Dhunpot Sing, Rai Bhadoor, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, Baboo Dwarkanath Datt, F. G. Eldridge, Esq., Kean Bin Curtaz, Esq., E. D. J. Ezra, Esq., K. S. Gubboy, Esq., Hurbullub Narain Singh, Hurry Mohun Tagore, Arthur Howell, Esq., Baboo Heera Lall Seal, Hossein Ibrahim Bin Johur, Nacoda, Syed Imdad Ali, Meer Inayet Hossein, Baboo Jadoo Lall Mullick, Baboo Kaleo Kissen Tagore, Syed Cassim Hossein, J. P. Kennedy, Esq., J. B. Knight, Esq., Baboo Kristo Dass Pal, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, Meer Latafat Hossein, Luchmiput Singh, Rai Bahadoor, Dr. J. G. Macnamara, J. Mackintosh, Esq., Moolvie Mahomed Hossein, Moulvie Mahomed Yahiya, Shahzadah Mahomed Yahiuddeen, Mahmood Koonjee, Nacoda Syed Mahomed Bahermooddeen, Syed Mahomed Tukee Khan, Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Shaik Morad Ali J. R. Mudie, Esq., J. Murdoch, Esq., J. O Murray, Esq., Narendra Krishna Deb Koomar, Bahadoor, Hajee Noor Mahomed Baboo Rajendro Lal Mitter, Rajendro Lal Mullick Rai Bahadoor, Rajendro Narain Deb, Bahadoor, Rajeeb Lochun Rai Bahadoor, Ram Narain Singh, R. Reinhold, Esq., H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., T. M. Rosse, Esq., Syed Sadik Shoostree, Dr G. Smith, Cecil Stephenson, Esq., W. Macadam Steuart, Esq., Baboo Soobhul Doss Mullick, J. Sutcliffe, Esq., J. Thomas, Esq., the Rev T. Macallister Thompson, H. W. Tulloch, Esq., J. Wilson, Esq., and F. F. Wyman, Esq.

The Honorable Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore seconded the motion; and was followed by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee in support of the motion. The Venerable Archbishop Sletta also spoke in support, urging the importance of a multiplicity of small contributions. The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland also briefly expressed his concurrence with the motion, and spoke of the difficulty of forming reliable opinions from the conflicting reports made. The Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, urged the necessity of help from all classes; and the resolution was carried.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Committee be requested to commence their operations at once in communication with the Government of Bengal;" and spoke feelingly of the distress and of the necessity for all to endeavour to alleviate it. J. R. Bullen-Smith, Esq., briefly seconded the motion, which was carried; as was also a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for presiding, and the meeting closed.

At the close of the meeting, the General Committee held a meeting to appoint a working Committee. Sir Richard Couch the Chief Justice, proposed a list:—The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, Chairman, Hon. Mr. Inglis, Hon. Mr. Dalyell, Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, Hon'ble Baboo Degumber Mitter, Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, Hon'ble C. Bernard, Hon'ble Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, Moonshee Ameer Ali and Baboo Doorgachurn Law.

Sir Richard Couch also read a letter from Lord Northbrook, enclosing a cheque for Rs. 10,000, and letters from Captain Baring, giving subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 each from the Hon'ble Miss Baring, the Hon'ble F. Baring, and himself.

Mr. Schalch returned thanks for the honor done to him, and said the committee would spare no labour to carry out the work that they had undertaken.—*Indian Daily News.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

BUSTEE, 2nd February.—Prices not rising materially; in some instances slightly cheapened by importation. Week cloudy, ending in a good and very general fall on 31st.; on 1st heavy thunderstorm all across south of district, over an inch of rain. Rubbee crops generally thriving and should now do well. Damage to urhur overestimated. Relief works crowded.

Gorruckpore, 1st February.—Prices risen considerably, especially rice. Rain-fall of one-tenth in the middle and south of the district on the 23rd, and. again one-tenth in Hata Tesceel on the 31st; reports from other tehsceels not yet received. Distress among the poorer classes increasing. Relief work opened near city and in north of district, others held ready. Private subscriptions collected for relief of sick and infirm.

Ghazeepore, 2nd February.—Prices slightly higher Rain-fall of six-tenths in the north on the 31st; reports from other parts not yet received. Prospects of the rubbee good. One relief work in operation, and two others held ready; demand for labour increasing.

Mirzapore, 4th February.—General rain-fall of from one-tenth to three-tenths in the Ganges Valley on the 31st and 1st. South of the hills heavy dews since the 24th. Rain-fall sixteen-tenths at Robertsgunge on 31st, one-tenth on 1st; no more wanted. Prices not higher, owing to imports from the south. Importation into Mirzapore rather larger than last week; continued cloudy weather might cause blight.

Benares, 4th.—Two-tenths to five-tenths of rain-fall; prospects improved.

Azimgurh, 1st February.—Prices rising. Rain-fall one-tenth on 1st and 2nd. Wheat and barley estimated nearly average. Damage to urhur, peas, and gram about 15 per cent. Distress confined to infirm persons. Agricultural work sufficient for labourers.

Jounpore, 2nd February.—Prices generally risen. Slight but general rain-fall on the 31st. Damage to peas and urhur from frost estimated at 25 per cent. Some apprehensions of scarcity, and demand for relief works probable. Import from Benares increased.

Allahabad.—Cloudy weather; no rain. Unirrigated crops poor. Much damage from frost.

Banda.—No rain; crops looking well. Some distress from want of labour, which will continue till harvest begins. Small relief works set on foot.

Jalaon, 2nd.—No rain. Rubbee crop promises well.

Cawnpore, 4th February.—Prices much as before. Slight fall in barley and peas. Partial slight rain; some damage by frost. Prospects unchanged.

Futtehgurh, 4th February.—General rain benefited crops, but more rain wanted. Damage by frost heavy. Rubbee will at the worst be a fair crop.

Agra, 4th February.—Cloudy weather producing blight in some parts. Slight rain; hardly enough to do good. Prospects of rubbee still favourable; want of fodder felt.

Muttra, 1st February.—Cloudy weather with little rain; gives fear of blight. Urhur, gram, and mustard badly damaged by frost. Prospects of rubbee not so good.

Allygurh, 3rd.—Rain one and two-tenths in places. Unirrigated crops poor; irrigated rubbee promises well.

Meerut, 5th.—Eleven-tenths of rain-fall. Will do great good to crops.

Seharunpore, 4th February.—General heavy rain on 31st, from 1 to 2 inches, very beneficial. Prospects good.

Rijnour, 2nd February.—General rain-fall from 1½ to 4 inches, doing much good. Prospects favourable.

Moradabad, 4th February.—General rain-fall of about an inch, which will secure average crops.

Bareilly, 4th February.—General rain-fall, doing much good. Prices slightly lower.

Shahjehanpore, 4th February.—Rain nearly an inch on 1st and 2nd. Urhur and gram destroyed by frost; prospects otherwise excellent.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFITH concludes an article on "The Present State of the Eastern Question" in the *Fortnightly Review* as follows:—

The general success of Russian policy is due to the character of its agents, to its persistence and its audacity. The average of Russian statesmen and diplomatists can hardly be compared with the same class in England. By the newness of their civilisation compelling them to look for light to France and Germany, and from the exceeding difficulty of their native language, they are good linguists, but their general education is far below the English standard. Even should we question the statement of *Aus der Petersburger Gesellschaft* that no member of the Russian Government except Gortschakoff, Walnieff, and Von Reutern could read Horace in the original, we would still look in vain for statesmen of the varied abilities and culture of the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties in the House of Commons. But while in England an incompetent official may mismanage public affairs through a long life, in Russia he is not allowed the opportunity of making more than one mistake. He is treated as Admiral Byng was by the British Government and for the same reason, if for this we may trust Voltaire, "*pour encourager les autres.*"

The Russian policy is persistent, for the government is personal, and the principal motive of English political action is wanting. But its unscrupulousness is its greatest strength. From the *naive* correspondence of the Governors-General of Turkestan and Orenburg we have learnt that "to enlarge a programme" is to irritate a people into war in order to annex their country. This was perhaps unjustifiable, but there is an undoubted advantage in divorcing politics from casuistry. The English too often permit the incapacity of a Minister to draw them into a difficulty, and the tenderness of their conscience to keep them there, while honours are showered on the man who has humiliated the country, and the press assures the world that we are virtuous as well as wise. But what reasonable man could blame Russia, when a convenient opportunity arose, for drawing her pen through Article XIV. of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, which neutralized the Black Sea and limited her naval power. The arguments of Lord Granville as to the binding nature of treaties and the impossibility of one signatory setting aside, at his own will, an international agreement made between several powers, were unimpeachable; but arguments are useless unless a government is prepared to press home their conviction by force. Russia had the full right to look to her own advantage and to reject any contract which injured the honour or prosperity of the country. Treaties are made to be broken, and a nation outgrows its engagements as a child outgrows its old clothes. Russia has solemnly declared that she will not permanently occupy Khiva, but no one believes that she will keep the promise if it be more advantageous to break it.

But while I hold that the policy of Russia is both justifiable in itself and influenced by no unfriendly feeling towards England, I still think its tendency inconvenient and dangerous to English interests. As such it should be opposed by the English Government. It is unworthy of the leaders of the English people to pretend to rejoice at victories they are too careless or indolent to oppose. It is not true, as some influential papers are always stating, that the conquests of Russia are matters for congratulation; that they signify the spread of civilisation, the development of commerce, the liberation of slaves, the increase of happiness and prosperity. Russia is not a civilised government, her rule is no lighter or more liberal than those which she replaces, her commercial policy is the narrowest selfishness, the exclusion from the Central Asian market of any goods but her own. As to the freedom she confers, there are slaves and slaves, and the Persians at Khiva were probably not more unhappy than the Poles in Warsaw or Siberia.

Should Russia occupy Persia, the present security of communication between England and India would be seriously endangered. A powerful Russian fleet would be maintained in the Persian Gulf, and although India would be perfectly safe so long as England kept command of the sea, yet we should require a far larger navy than we now possess. Russia has now no object in allying herself with any naval power against us, for she could not take advantage of our defeat. But should she once obtain possession of the Persian Gulf, whenever trouble arose in Europe she would be irresistibly tempted to take part against us, as she could gain by our overthrow the entire control of the Eastern waters. We should thus be compelled to maintain a navy not only, as at present, stronger than any one other in Europe, but stronger than the united force that any possible alliance of the naval powers might bring against us. The permanent occupation of Persia, even should it not occasion war, would add several millions to our naval estimates.

Since the conviction that we would not fight for the independence of Persia is the key to Russian policy in Asia, the expressed determination to defend Persia would seem the most natural way to thwart it. But no English cabinet will pledge itself to future action, and Russia would not believe them were they to do so. Failing such a declaration, we should have a powerful and capable embassy at Teheran, and construct without delay the Euphrates Railway, from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf. That the present Teheran embassy is weak and inefficient is notorious. Its head is a gentleman whose age forbids the possession of the energy absolutely necessary in Persia, whose appointment was obnoxious to the Teheran government, while the subordinate staff does not make up for the deficiencies of the minister. The scant courtesy shown to the members of the Sistan Boundary Commission suggests the measure of Persian respect for England. At Teheran the best man whom the diplomatic service can furnish is required as minister, while the staff should be numerically strengthened and composed of men with special knowledge of the country and people. The question of placing the Persian Embassy under the Indian Office is not likely to be again raised: Persia is too closely connected with European politics to be freed from the control of the Foreign Office, but this is no reason to refuse to utilise officers whose special training suits them for political service at Teheran.

The arguments for and against the Euphrates Railway cannot be discussed here. From the point of view of this article, its construction is absolutely necessary to the security of our communications with India, and the preservation of the integrity of Persia. The Suez Canal is sufficient today, but the time may come when we shall have to occupy and hold Egypt in order to use it, while a vessel sunk in the channel, or the bank blown in by gunpowder, might close it at the time of our greatest need. The difficulties in constructing the railway have been proved to demonstration to be insignificant, the cost will not exceed ten millions, while the necessity of an alternative route to India seems to rest on the same arguments as those which induce a householder to insure against fire. The prediction of Baron Kuhn-von Kuhnenfeld, the Austrian War Minister, that the final struggle for supremacy between England and Russia would be fought out on the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, does not appear less likely to be verified than when it was made in 1854. We have the cogent arguments with which he then advocated the construction of the Euphrates Railway lost any of their force. But without the direct action of the Government and the strongest pressure at Constantinople, nothing will be done. If the English cabinet is blind to the necessity of the case, that of St. Petersburg certainly is not, and the real difficulties of the undertaking will be created by Russia to whose designs it would form the most certain check.

Against Russian attack India is perfectly safe, though it is impossible to convince of this the many officers, with more leisure than intelligence, who are for ever tracing the routes of the imaginary Russian armies through the Khaibar, the Bolan, or the snow-clad passes between Yarkand and Kashmir. If Russia were strong enough to attack England at all, she would certainly not choose the point where she was weakest and her enemy impregnable. If there be a danger to India from thin Russian divisions straggling through difficult mountain passes and hostile tribes to meet on the plains of the Punjab, the powerful British army, supported by roads and railways, a complete commissariat and well-furnished arsenals, we must have fallen very low in the scale of nations, and do not deserve to retain empire. Affghanistan and Biluchistan must now be considered British feudatories, but that is no reason that we should retire to our entrenched camp for a battle-field of Russia's choosing. It may be urged that the real danger to India is from popular revolt, should Russia approach so near as to unsettle the minds of the people. But history teaches us that the people of India, accustomed to subjection, view with apathy the struggles in some portions of their dominion. So long as we rule with justice and moderation a popular rising is impossible. Moreover, in North India, the only part that could be affected, Hindus and Muhammadans are so equally balanced, that the disaffection of one party could be always controlled with the aid of the other. Nor can the Feudatory States, some of which possess large and well-disciplined forces, unite against us. Their mutual jealousy and distrust are such that it is almost impossible to name two of any importance who would agree upon a common enterprise. The policy of Lord Canning, after the mutiny of 1857, has both removed occasion for intrigue and given the highest encouragement to loyalty. By conferring the right of adoption he guaranteed the perpetuity of their states; by dividing among faithful adherents the territories of traitors, he created a far stronger motive for loyalty than rebellion.

Although Russia has no designs upon India, and no desire to embroil herself with England, her undisguised intentions against Persia and Asia Minor would, if carried out, be as fatal to our supremacy in the East. And yet, to all outward seeming, the English cabinet is indifferent; and if the Foreign Secretary were asked whether the occupation of Persia by Russia would be considered a *casus belli*, he would undoubtedly reply that the question could only be decided when the necessity arose. I do not believe that the seizure of Persia, from Teheran to Bushir, would cause a rupture with England, and if the St. Petersburg cabinet thinks the same. Would England declare war if Russia occupied Constantinople? Possibly, and yet the occupation of Persia would be more injurious. In the former case, our power in the Mediterranean would still be great, holding Malta and Gibraltar; and if we seized Egypt, we might be supreme.

One of the results of popular government is to render foreign policy more than the short-sighted expression of popular passion or sentiment. No one who can appreciate the vitality, the resolution, the unconquerable obstinacy and courage of the English people can despair of the future of his country. No one who understands the secret of her past success, her actual wealth and strength, her fertility in invention, her intelligent preminence, need fear that the absence of a foreign policy will cause her destruction. But it would be convenient, and certainly more dignified, to have a definite policy. Should Russia understand that the occupation of Persia would be treated by England in the same sense as the occupation of the Isle of Wight, there would be no danger of unpleasantness, and the Shah might again delight London with his diamonds and his eccentricities. But the convert who, when threatened with the rack and the stake, has not yet decided what truths to maintain to the death, is not likely to seal his faith with his blood; and nations which are content to live on the traditions of their ancient glory, which leave success to chance and defer their undoubted interests till circumstances force them into action, may find, at last, there is nothing left them worth defending.

A MODEL RAILWAY.—When Count Schuvalof paid a visit to England a year ago, on a special mission upon the Khiva difficulty, he little thought that his visit would be signalized by the introduction of a railway train into the very halls of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg; but such is the fact, nevertheless. The Count, while in London, procured at the Model Dockyard in Fleet-street a model of our steam-frigate the Warrior. This model was so much admired on its arrival in Russia that Count Gourieff, Minister of the Imperial Navy, was instructed to obtain a similar one for Prince George Alexandrovna, which has been lying ever since on the ornamental waters of the gardens attached to the Winter Palace; and the Emperor and Empress have thanked the Count for the kindness of this mimic steamboat to their young Princes, in which they have taken so great an interest. At the express desire of the Empress, Count Gouieff has been requested to place a model locomotive engine, with carriages attached, at the disposal of the Prince, in the Palace itself. Nothing could be more complete than this miniature railway. When we were invited, a few days ago, to instruct this truly marvellous piece of mechanism, we could scarcely give credence to the sight we witnessed. The little locomotive engine steamed away in grand style over the 60ft. of circular rails laid down as a track at the rate of something like ten miles an hour, and the carriages attached were as perfect as could be, the interior of each being replete with cushions trimmed with crimson satin, the outsides bearing the Imperial arms; and, taken altogether, we may fairly say that a more charming model train could not possibly be constructed to amuse the young Princes of Russia. But this is not all. In a letter to the proprietor of the Model Dockyard, Count Goulieff says:—"You will afford great pleasure to Her Imperial Majesty by sending, in addition to the complete railway train, a locomotive in pieces. The ready-made steam railway train will serve for the amusement of the little Princes, but it is also necessary to have, for instruction, another locomotive sent here. This last must be prepared in separate pieces, so that those pieces can be put together and the whole of the machinery fitted here in St. Petersburg by our young Princes." We are not surprised to learn that of these model steam engines have excited much interest in the minds of the Imperial Princes of Russia, for they are, indeed, perfect specimens of miniature engineering skill, and will enable their Imperial Highnesses to understand the construction of locomotive engines, together with the many things which require attention in the making and management of these machines.—*Times.*

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